

**POPULATION ASSOCIATION
OF
NEW ZEALAND**

Te Roopu Whaka Waihanga

Iwi O Aotearoa



NEWSLETTER

May 2015

Contents

Note from the President.....	2
Note from the Editor.....	3
Submissions for New Zealand Population Review	3
Kua hinga te totara i te wao nui a Tāne.....	4
New Zealand Population Conference.....	5
Job Opportunities at NIDEA.....	6
News from Statistics New Zealand.....	7
News from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).....	11
News from Australian Population Association (APA).....	12
News from British Society of Population Studies (BSPS).....	16
Forthcoming Conferences, Meetings and Events.....	23
Future New Zealand	24
Other New Zealand Publications, Papers and Resources.....	24
PANZ Officers and Council Members 2014–15.....	25
PANZ Membership	27
New Zealand Demographic Indicators	28

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Note from the President

Tena koutou

Next month we will be gathering at the University of Waikato for '**Our People, Our Places: New Zealand's Population Conference**'. Over two days, we have gathered together a great range of national and international speakers, and we have accepted over forty submitted abstracts for the concurrent sessions. For more information about the conference, and to register if you have not already done so, please visit: www.population.org.nz/2015-conference/

Conferences are a lot of work to pull together and particular tribute should go to Shefali Pawar and Alison Day, both at NIDEA, who between them have done most of the heavy-lifting. When you see them at the conference please thank them for their efforts.

Volume 40 of the Population Review has been posted and should by now be in your pile of required reading. Volume 41 is in the final stages of production and will be released at our conference. More will be said about that special volume then.

Since our last newsletter (in December) we have farewelled three giants of demographic research: Graeme Hugo, Andrew Trlin and Jamie Newell. Tributes to all three have been, or will be, featured in the Population Review.

Jamie's loss is especially keenly felt by the Council as he was such an active, engaged and long-term member (and former President). Only a couple of weeks before his death, Jamie, Mike Berry and I were in the Wellington office of Statistics New Zealand discussing at length proposed changes to the census. (The only reason we finished talking, after 90 minutes, was that someone else had booked the room we were in, else we could well have been in there all day). Jamie's enthusiasm, energy, perceptive questions, inquiring mind and friendship were all attributes (among many others) that his family remembered and celebrated at his funeral.

Census data from 2013 is still being released. Statistics New Zealand is also asking for submissions on proposed changes to Census 2018. I strongly encourage members of PANZ to submit their informed views, as there are more changes proposed this time around than in the past. You can submit online here: www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2018-census/submissions.aspx

I look forward to seeing many of you at our conference and, again, encourage you to register if you haven't already done so.

Andrew Butcher
President, PANZ

Note from the Editor

Welcome to the May 2015 issue of the PANZ newsletter. Thanks to everyone who kindly contributed items of interest.

The next **New Zealand Population Conference**, organised by PANZ, is now just weeks away. The final programme will be available very soon [here](#).

Remember that contributions to this six-monthly newsletter are welcome at any time. The newsletter provides an opportunity for members to share news and reports on research and activities. The newsletter also provides an opportunity to promote current and future work of you and your wider team(s).

Have you attended an interesting population-related workshop or conference? Read a useful population-related book? Or visited an interesting population-related website? Drop us a note so we can publicise it among our members.

The next issue is scheduled for publishing in November 2015. Contributions, feedback and any enquiries regarding the newsletter can be addressed to the current editor, Kim Dunstan: kim.dunstan@stats.govt.nz.

Kim Dunstan
Editor, Newsletter

Submissions for New Zealand Population Review

We welcome contributions to Volume 42 (2015) of the NZPR. Perhaps an article based on your paper/presentation to the New Zealand Population Conference? We publish across a broad range of topics relating to population. We also encourage submissions on original research that you have been undertaking. [Instructions to Contributors](#) are on our website.

Articles and any enquiries regarding the journal can be sent to the journal's editor, Dr Ward Friesen at w.friesen@auckland.ac.nz.

The New Zealand Population Review is a peer reviewed journal carrying substantive articles on many aspects of population, mainly relating to New Zealand, but in some cases dealing with issues in the Pacific, Australia, Asia or elsewhere. These articles may be based on new empirical research, theoretical perspectives or policy-related analysis. The Review is published once a year and solicits substantive articles of 5,000 to 8,000 words.

Ward Friesen
Editor, New Zealand Population Review

Kua hinga te totara i te wao nui a Tāne

A totara has fallen in the forest of Tāne

As noted in Volume 40 of NZPR, we sadly acknowledge the recent passing of three eminent demographers.

The sudden passing in late February 2015 of long-standing PANZ Council member and current Assistant Treasurer James (Jamie) Newall was a shock to us all. Jamie was first elected to Council in 1999, from which time he continued to work tirelessly to ensure the ongoing success of the association. During his time on Council he fulfilled the roles of president and treasurer. Held in high esteem for his expertise in demographic research, Jamie was always enthusiastic and generous with his time and knowledge. He is a friend and colleague who is sorely missed.



One of New Zealand's prominent scholars of migration, Dr Andrew Trlin, passed away in December 2014 after a long illness. Dr Trlin researched and taught on population issues at Massey University for many years, with a strong migration focus. He had a long involvement with PANZ, as president in the early 2000s and as council member in 1980–82 and 1991–2005, and was one of the first to be awarded life membership. Volume 40 carries a fuller appreciation of Dr Trlin.

In January 2015, Professor Graeme Hugo passed away in Adelaide after a short illness, thus ending an outstanding career all too soon. Professor Hugo was based at the University of Adelaide, but his career spanned the globe. He was well known to PANZ members as he took a great interest in population issues in New Zealand, and attended many PANZ conferences. A fuller appreciation of Professor Hugo is included in Volume 40, as well as this obituary in the [Melbourne Age](#).



New Zealand Population Conference

Our People Our Places: New Zealand's Population Conference 2015

Register now if you haven't already done so

29 and 30 June 2015

**Gallagher Academy of Performing Arts
University of Waikato
Hamilton, New Zealand**

The Population Association of New Zealand (PANZ) invites you to its biennial [conference](#).

Registrations can be done [here](#).

The final programme will be available very soon [here](#).

Day one will start at 9am (coffee, tea and registrations from 8:30am). The conference dinner begins at 6:30pm.

Day two will start at 8:30am (coffee, tea and registrations from 8:00am) and end at 4:30pm.

Keynote Speakers

Dr Jennifer Lee
Professor, Sociology
School of Social Sciences
University of California, Irvine

Alan Smith
Head of Digital Content
Office for National Statistics
United Kingdom

Prof Philippa Howden-Chapman
Department of Public Health

Alan Johnson
Policy Analyst
The Salvation Army
Social Policy and Parliamentary Unit

Special Session on Big Data

Dr Siu-Ming Tam
Methodology and Data Management
Division
Australian Bureau of Statistics

Job Opportunities at NIDEA

The National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (NIDEA) is the only social sciences research institute in a New Zealand university focussed specifically on demography, population economics and population geography. NIDEA researchers are well known nationally and internationally for their research excellence.

Two positions are currently available with a closing date of 26 June 2015. For more information and to apply, visit www.jobs.waikato.ac.nz

Director, vacancy number 350095

The Director of NIDEA has primary responsibility for all staff employed under its auspices; for the Institute's strategic direction, project management, funding and financial activities; as well as for the Institute's academic research, teaching and supervision activities.

The appointee will play a major role in continuing the development of NIDEA, including assuming overall responsibility for establishing and maintaining strong relationships with the leaders of cognate research institutes, other relevant unit leaders such as Directors, Deans and Department Chairpersons within the university, leaders in relevant agencies in New Zealand, as well as overseas and external stakeholders and end-users.

NIDEA is a research centre of excellence which depends for most of its funding on external research grants. As Director, you will have a strong track record in leading large-scale research programmes and in raising funds from research agencies, including government and private sector agencies. You will also have experience of working with multi-disciplinary research teams on externally funded programmes and will play a major role in supporting bids for new research grants from such sources as the Marsden Fund, the Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment, the Health Research Council and the National Science Challenge as well as international funding agencies.

While a PhD in a relevant discipline is preferred, a postgraduate degree in a relevant discipline and/or a relevant professional qualification is required.

Professor of Demography, vacancy number 350096

With a research and scholarship record of sustained excellence and a recognised contribution to the academic field at a national and international level, you will demonstrate ability to provide a major contribution to the graduate and postgraduate programme, including supervision at all levels, and coordinate the teaching programme within NIDEA.

Your fields of research may include substantive, conceptual, methodological and empirical issues in one or more of demography, population economics, population geography, population forecasting and demographic micro-simulation techniques.

An understanding of related policy issues and a strong background in the use of quantitative techniques are highly desirable.

You will be PhD qualified in a relevant discipline, preferably demography, with an excellent research record and profile and sufficiently well advanced in your career and scholarship to be considered for appointment at professorial level.

News from Statistics New Zealand

Have your say about Census 2018

Statistics NZ wants to hear your views about the next census and is inviting you to take part in **an online discussion forum open from 30 April to 10 June 2015** via www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2018-census/prelim-content.aspx.

This is the first time Statistics NZ has looked at making significant changes to census content since 2001 and the first time it has engaged online with the public about the census. It is critical to ensuring the New Zealand census reflects real world change and maintains relevance.

The discussion forum will be run over a six-week period using a decision-making tool called Loomio, which has never been used on this scale in New Zealand before. The forum is a great opportunity to discuss what you think should be in the census. It is also a chance to learn about a range of topics and their relationship to census content.

Statistics NZ has developed a 'Preliminary view' of content for the 2018 Census based on its review process to date. The online forum will be structured around these topics, with current thinking – including proposed changes – a starting point for discussion.

Statistics NZ is encouraging people to respond to its initial recommendations, share their views and discuss issues that matter to them with other New Zealanders.

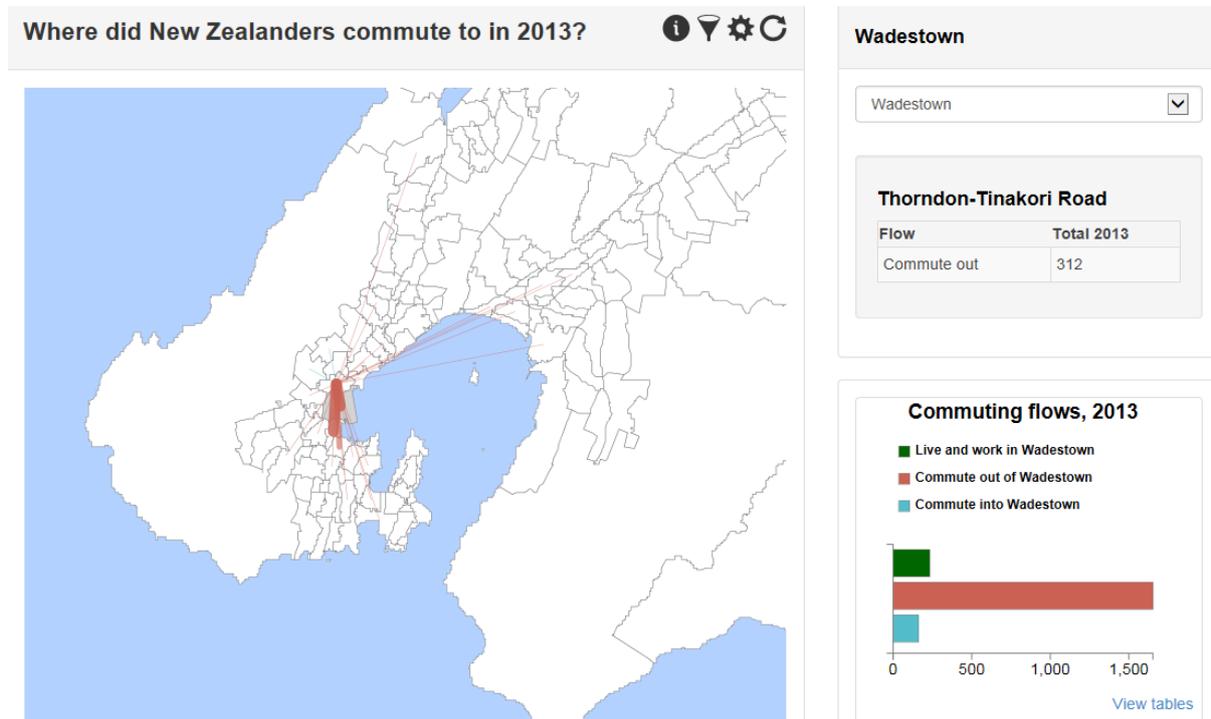
The best opportunity to influence census content is to make a formal submission, via www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2018-census/prelim-content.aspx. **The formal submission period will be open from 18 May until 30 June.**

Statistics NZ welcomes all engagement and will listen carefully to everyone's views, but will need to find the right balance between making changes to better reflect New Zealand today and being able compare data over time. Factors such as the length and complexity of the questionnaire will also need to be considered.

Following consultation, Statistics NZ will analyse the submissions and aim to confirm final content for the 2018 Census in early 2017.

Check out our new commuter view

Want to see where New Zealanders were commuting to in 2013? Check out our new [Commuter View](#), an experimental, interactive visualisation tool using Census data.



The purpose of the tool is to enable visualisation of commuting data for transport planners and labour market researchers. The data visualised here is a matrix of usual residence of commuters to their workplace location. These data tables are too large and complex to be interpreted by normal data analysis processes – the underlying area unit tables have around three million cells!

Transport planners found the previous version of Commuter View invaluable for an easy and quick exploration of travel patterns. The team is allowing for possible further enhancements following feedback from users.

More historic external migration data available online

We have extended several of the International Travel and Migration (ITM) tables in [Infoshare](#), by adding historic data that was previously only found in books. ITM tables are found under 'Tourism' in Infoshare.

ITM series that have been extended:

- Short-term NZ traveller departures by EVERY country of main destination and purpose
- Visitor arrivals by EVERY country of residence and purpose
- Total passenger movements by travel mode
- Permanent & long-term migration by EVERY country of residence and citizenship
- Permanent & long-term migration by country of residence, citizenship and birthplace
- Permanent & long-term migration key series.

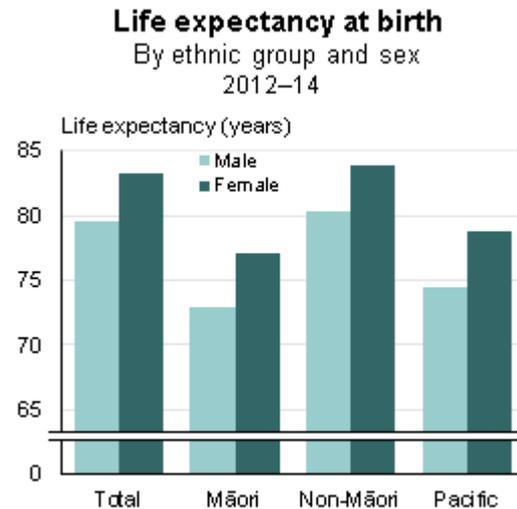
For more information about the historic data we've added, see [Infoshare – changes by date](#).

New Zealand Period Life Tables: 2012–14

On 8 May we published [New Zealand Period Life Tables: 2012–14](#), which contains life expectancy data for the total New Zealand, Māori, non-Māori, and Pacific male and female populations.

This is the first time we have published life tables for the Pacific ethnic group, which is now possible because of an increase in the size of the Pacific population and new methods for deriving the life tables.

Using the new methodology, we have also provided measures of uncertainty for the first time. You can access the 2012–14 results in the Excel tables attached to the information release, along with the comparable 2005–07 results derived using the new methodology. However, the official life table series still uses the 2005–07 results that we published in 2008 – the official series will use the new methodology from 2012–14 onwards.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Note that the 2012–14 period life tables, which are centred on the 2013 Census year, supersede the interim tables for 2010–12. We produced complete interim period life tables for 2010–12 when the 2011 Census was delayed until 2013. We have removed the 2010–12 results from the official series.

See [Period life tables](#) for additional tables, including csv files and summary results from as far back as 1950–52.

Subnational life tables and more information on methodology will be published on 28 July 2015.

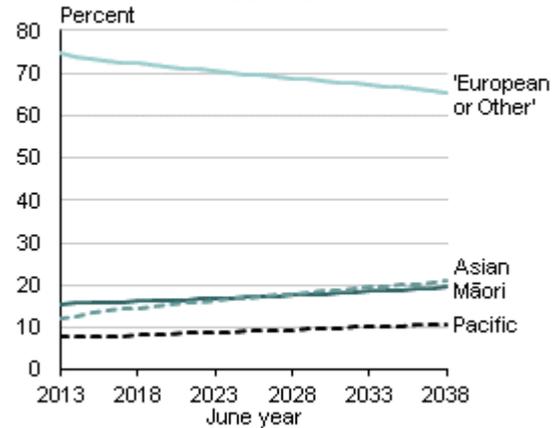
New ethnic population projections

2013-base projections of four broad and overlapping ethnic populations – Māori, Asian, Pacific, and ‘European or Other (including New Zealander)’ – are now available.

Some of the highlights from the [release](#) include:

- All four ethnic populations are likely to grow, but growth will be fastest for the Asian, Pacific and Māori populations.
- As a result, an increasing proportion of New Zealanders will identify with Asian, Pacific, or Māori ethnicities in future.
- Our changing ethnic picture is especially evident at younger ages where multiple ethnicity is most pronounced.
- But all four ethnic populations will age, with projected higher numbers and proportions in the older ages.
- The projections include a stochastic approach to help illustrate uncertainty.

Ethnic share of New Zealand population
Median projection
2013–38



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Detailed data, including projections by single-year of age, are available in [NZ.Stat](#).

Ethnic projections for regional council and territorial authority areas will be released on 30 September 2015.

Update of population projections

New projections incorporating the 2013-base population estimates are being released from late 2014:

	Last release	Next release
National projections		
National population	Nov 2014	2016
National ethnic population	Apr 2015	2017
National labour force	Aug 2012	17 Dec 2015
National family and household	Jul 2010	29 Oct 2015
Subnational projections		
Subnational population	Feb 2015	2017
Area unit population	Feb–Sep 2010 ¹	mid-2015
Subnational ethnic population	Sep 2010	30 Sep 2015
Subnational family and household	Dec 2010	8 Dec 2015

1. An update in Dec 2012 was limited to area units in Christchurch city, Waimakariri district, and Selwyn district, reflecting the most significant demographic impacts of the 2010–11 Canterbury earthquakes.

For more information see www.stats.govt.nz/estimates-projections.

News from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

Demography

The ABS Demography program has a substantial schedule of releases each year. Some recent key highlights include:

- Births, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 3301.0). Released annually in October. This release brings together statistics for live births and fertility in Australia. Highlights include:
 - Australia's birth rate has continued to fall, reaching its lowest point since 2006. A total of 308,100 births were registered in Australia in 2013, which was down on the 309,600 from the previous year.
 - This fall in births – along with an increase in the number of women aged 15 to 49 years – contributed to Australia's total fertility rate falling from 1.93 in 2012 to 1.88 in 2013. But the trend among older mothers – those aged between 40 and 44 years – was reversed, and their fertility rate has continued to increase since its lowest point in the mid-1970s.
- Deaths, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 3302.0). Released annually in November. This release presents statistics on deaths and mortality for Australia, states and territories, and sub-state regions. Highlights include:
 - The number of deaths registered in Australia has increased from 132,300 in 2003 to 147,700 in 2013.
 - Despite the increase in registered deaths, the infant mortality rate has declined from 4.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2003 to 3.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2013.
- Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2011–13 released November 2014. This release contains state, territory and Australian life tables for males and females. A life table is a statistical model used to represent mortality of a population. In its simplest form, a life table is generated from age-specific death rates and the resulting values are used to measure mortality, survivorship and life expectancy. Highlights include:
 - Male life expectancy at birth rose to 80.1 years in 2013 from 79.9 years in 2012, while female life expectancy at birth remained steady at 84.3 years.
 - This is the first time that male life expectancy at birth has crossed the 80 year mark. Australian women pushed past this mark back in 1990. It has taken men nearly 25 years to cross this threshold.
 - Australia is among a rare group of countries, the others being Switzerland, Japan and Iceland, where both men and women have a life expectancy at birth of over 80 years.

Transforming People Statistics Project

The ABS has recently established a project to develop a future-focused approach to population and social statistics in order to meet contemporary and future needs in Australia. This modernisation project has proposed a greater focus on the 'statistical solutions' required to meet key statistical requirements – and the data sources, processes and methods required.

The project has proposed a range of future changes that would support this, including:

1. Improving the sourcing and positioning of data sources for population and social statistics
2. Improving the approach to collecting survey data through the introduction of a single integrated, continuous and modular survey (the 'Australian Population Survey', which brings together existing population and social survey activities, while also supporting additional survey data utility)
3. Improving the processes and methods used to transform input data to support statistical solutions (particularly those involving multiple data sources)
4. Improving the suite of statistical solutions that the ABS can provide.

While the first stage of the project has involved a considerable amount of thinking on the part of the ABS, the perspectives of users of population and social statistics are essential in progressing this work. Over the next 12 months the ABS is therefore hoping to engage with key experts, users and providers focusing on:

1. Thoughts on the proposed design of the new approach
2. Getting important input on current and future information requirements
3. Identifying opportunities to progress key elements of the proposal (eg greater use of administrative data, examples where new methods can be demonstrated)
4. Identifying issues to be managed through future implementation planning.

Read more [here](#).

News from Australian Population Association (APA)

www.apa.org.au

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APA reports on selected sessions from their successful biennial conference held in Hobart in December 2014.

Engaging the media and other clients: how to get your work noticed

Kick-starting the conference was a dynamic discussion on how we can get our work noticed by policy-makers and the broader community through the media, notably social media. The discussions was led by a panel representing radio (Ryk Goddard, ABC Breakfast, Tasmania); print media (Marc Moncrief, Data Editor at the Age);

Social Media Strategy (Ross Copping); and APA Immediate Past-President, statistician and demographic expert Patrick Corr.

As interest in all things demographic grows and as the world is increasingly flooded with data and opinion, largely driven by media, it is becoming even more important to communicate our work to policy-makers and professionals who need to understand and use our work. But how?

As the panel informed us, empirical research can be dry and academic language is so 19th century. The competition for media time and space is fierce, but you can make an impact. There is a framework and it's based on relationships, but the media won't give a boring story a run. However, they need us as much as we need them.

The most important point is to capture the attention of the media – the message needs to be sharp, simple and different. Social media is the fastest way to get your message out in a competitive environment; it's the environment in which we live. You need to either get on board or get hit by tennis balls (metaphorically speaking). You are never not at work with social media – use it wisely.

From a media perspective, while the value of data is recognised for its transformative power, it needs to be sexy to compete with the likes of Brangelina and Kim. Ultimately the media wants a story which will get into the hearts and minds of people. While this may be against all academic training, **it is** possible to maintain factual credibility with flair. Support your message with visuals as they help tell stories. Print and online media love maps, bubbles and colour. You need to tell a story with your pictures and draw a story with your words. To avoid being misquoted or misrepresented, make your language so compelling the media wants to use it.

The message we received on how to engage with the media was very simple:

- Build relationships with the media, spend energy on the people you want to influence, make sure the relationship is based on mutual trust
- Build your identity strategically
- Be interesting
- Be relevant
- Be accessible
- Keep to key messages in your area of expertise
- Have training to build confidence
- Have a Plan B.

Population ageing: an international perspective

Sarah Harper – Professor of Gerontology and Director of the Oxford Institute of Population Ageing at the University of Oxford – outlined country-level differences and trends in total fertility rates and life expectancies, and how these will influence future population age structures. Continued low or falling fertility, and decreasing mortality, will lead to continued population ageing through the 21st century.

In advanced economies, continued below-replacement fertility, declining older-age mortality, and high in-migration will result in demographic challenges related to changing age structures, ageing of the older population, and the growth of migrant communities.

In emerging economies, fast declining fertility (although still high among the rural and poor), increasing life expectancy, high rural-to-urban migration, and out-migration of skilled workers will lead to falls in the proportion of child dependents, rises in the proportion of the working-age population, rises in the proportion and number at older ages, rapid urbanisation, and loss of skilled labour. The shift in age structure at the child and working ages may not lead to the so-called 'demographic dividend' unless appropriate public policies are in place (such as those related to education).

In the least developed economies, high fertility, limited falls in infant and maternal mortality, and high rural-to-urban migration will result in high proportions in the child and young-adult ages, rapid urbanisation and lack of skilled labour.

Professor Harper concluded by posing and discussing several questions about the future of mortality decline:

- Will there be continued increases in both average life expectancy and maximum life expectancy?
- Will we all enjoy the benefits of longevity, or will it be for a few?
- Will advances in life expectancy be matched by advances in healthy life expectancy?

Population mobility in the Pacific region in the 21st century: trends and prospects

Professor Richard Bedford highlighted the importance of the people who live closest to us, specifically the 21 states and territories that make up the Pacific. The countries of the Pacific remain heavily dependent on Australia and New Zealand, and are intrinsically linked because of proximity as well as long-standing patterns of migration flows in place since the 19th century. Looking at migration patterns of peoples between the three cultural regions of the Pacific – Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia – Bedford showed how Fiji was a Pacific Island hub and that Polynesian and Fiji-born residents were an important feature of Pacific migrants in Australia. Melanesia is projected to have a population that will more than double over the next 35–40 years with continued young age profiles and increasing urbanisation.

There is a significant potential demographic dividend among Australia's closest neighbours but education is critical, as is work for the growing number of young people. There will not be employment for everyone on the islands and our neighbours will be looking for work overseas. Bedford predicted that we will increasingly see Melanesian migration to Brisbane, Townsville and Cairns, as well as to Sydney, and that the Melanesian migration patterns of the future will mirror those seen from Fiji to Australia.

In addition to economic imperatives of bringing Pacific migrants to Australia, environmental changes are important push factors. Bedford presented sobering

images of Kiribati, where planning is taking place to prepare for when the country is uninhabitable. He talked about the evidence of increasing salinisation and more extreme drought. In Kiribati initiatives are in place to train people to have the skills to migrate and Bedford reminded us that our job as Pacific neighbours is to make sure that what people are doing is enough. Among some of our neighbours, supporting them to exploit the demographic dividend can be challenging. Working in Melanesia has been a challenge for Australia and New Zealand because the cultures are not hierarchical systems in ways that our countries understand, and Papua New Guinea for example rates poorly for corruption. Despite these difficulties, Bedford warned that we overlook the Pacific at our peril – they are our closest neighbours.

Demography, time and space

In delivering the 2014 WD Borrie Lecture, Martin Bell argued that the significance of space, and, in particular, the intersection of space with time, is not well articulated in the field of demography. His presentation, mainly theoretical and conceptual in nature, then provided a synthesis of time and space in demography.

Time-space perspectives have been enhanced by the growing availability of geospatial data and by new methods and software such as geographically weighted regression, multilevel modelling, tracking of mobile phones and IMAGE software. As an example of the use of space and time, Martin referred to research on space-time convergence in demography – or, over time, are countries converging to a common demography? This is a controversial area of research in which some, like me, see persistence of difference and constant change where others see growing similarity and stability. This is much like the glass half-empty analogy but Martin's presentation argued that the use of data specified in time and space in conjunction with new technologies would help to move research away from the mere conjectural.

His argument is strong when applied to migration which is inherently spatial and time-dependent. In this regard, he decries the tendency of statistical agencies to provide data according to ever-changing geographic boundaries. He concludes:

In the spatial domain, the task is to move beyond the comfort of conventional statistical boundaries, and explore the underlying distributions of demographic phenomena. Space, like time and age, should be an integral layer in our consideration of demographic processes and phenomena. It's at the intersection of time and space that the opportunity comes to conceptualise and measure collective demographic behaviour at a range of scales and in a way that resonates with the felt reality of individual lives.

News from British Society of Population Studies (BSPS)

www.bsps.org.uk

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Looking ahead to the BSPS Annual Conference 2015

Booking has now opened for the BSPS Annual Conference, being held at the University of Leeds on 7–9 September. Early booking is recommended, with early-bird registration rates applying until the end of July. (Please note that the Conference has been fully booked for each of the last two years and last-minute bookings have had to be turned away.)

There is a full programme of simultaneous strand sessions of submitted papers covering the entire demographic and population studies spectrum, plus training sessions, a workshop and a panel session, together with a large number of posters which will be on display throughout the conference. Plenary lectures will be given by Professor John Stillwell (University of Leeds) and Professor Helga de Valk (NIDI & Vrije Universiteit, Brussels).

The provisional programme (which will be updated as necessary) and the conference booking form are available at:

www.lse.ac.uk/socialPolicy/BSPS/annualConference/2015-Conference/BSPS-Conference-2015---the-University-of-Leeds.aspx

Reports on previous meetings

The BSPS co-sponsored two workshops in late 2014. One was entitled '**The continuing importance of inequality in health and mortality analysis**'. Held over three days in September in collaboration with Population Studies@LSE and EAPS, it comprised 10 sessions. The opening address was by Jon Anson who stressed that inequalities in mortality have not just persisted but increased in recent years and discussed the reasons behind this widening gap. Some two dozen papers then addressed more specific topics under themes that included ageing and inequality, geo-spatial inequalities, causes of death and inequality, and inequality and health care provision, along with special sessions devoted to health inequalities in Africa and Eastern Europe. The workshop ended with a panel discussion on the future of inequalities in health, kicked off by guest speakers Martin Bobak and Eric Brunner from UCL's Department of Epidemiology and Public Health.

The other workshop, supported by and held at the Nuffield Foundation in London in October, dealt with **'Son preference and prenatal sex selection against females'** and examined the evidence, causes and implications of this phenomenon. In her introductory address, Sylvie Dubuc emphasised the importance of a multi-disciplinary approach to grasp the complexity of the issues, with representation at the workshop of women's groups, Department of Health officials, policy makers and ethicists. The first session also featured the film 'From the beginning', produced by the UK-based women's organisation Jenna International, which explored gender preference and sex-selection practice within British communities. The following three sessions and concluding panel discussion examined the evidence in a variety of geographical contexts, including Caucasian and Eastern Europe, South Asia and Hong Kong, and tackled questions about interpreting the quantitative evidence on pre-natal sex selection and approaching policy issues from a bio-ethical perspective.

Our latest Newsletter, circulated to BPS members in May 2015, contains full reports of these two meetings along with other news and an obituary of Dr Alan Holmans, a long-term BPS member and doyen of England's household projections and their house-building implications. A BPS meeting on England's latest set of official household projections took place in London on 18 May and will be the subject of a report in the Conference issue of the September 2015 newsletter.

The concept of usual residence: has it reached its sell-by date?

Report by Richard Potter (Analytics Cambridge) and Tony Champion (Newcastle University) on BPS day meeting, 24 October 2014

This meeting set itself the task of looking at how far the population bases currently used to present statistics meet the needs of users, with the central issues revolving around the concept of usual residence and its definition and utility. The immediate trigger was the government's decision in summer 2014 to go ahead with a census in 2021, but these issues were also seen as relevant to statistics generated by surveys and administrative datasets. This is because the world has become a much more complicated place due to changing mobility behaviours, reflected in such phenomena as weekly commuting, seasonal movements, living apart together and transient labour migration.

Richard Potter (Analytics Cambridge) set the scene by describing the commonality of what might be considered "unusual" residences as might be seen in a walk through Cambridge. He followed up by describing the differing definitions of usual residence that were applied in range of functions from taxation and health services to the electoral roll to applying for bank accounts or school places. He finished by asking:

- Has the way people are living changed sufficiently to merit a new definition?
- Whether or not this is the case, has our ability to measure where people are (and for how long) improved?
- Should we make available additional population measures more suited to customer needs?
- At a time of austerity, do we need more and better information to allocate resources?

Next, under the title 'To be or not to be (usually resident)?', Ian White (formerly of ONS, now with UN Economic Commission for Europe), described the international recommendations on usual residence being put forward for the 2020/2021 round of censuses. He gave examples of previous censuses in the UK which had used the 'population present' definition and of the problems caused by a variety of factors including good weather leading to large numbers of people temporarily at seaside locations. He then reported on the UNECE and EU recommended population base and gave examples of who should be included in the usually resident population of a place, giving particular attention to those who regularly live in more than one residence within the country during the year and to children who alternate between two households.

In the final part of the morning session, two ONS speakers looked at alternative population in the 2011 Census and beyond. Claire Pereira (from Census 2011) started by describing the consultation which had taken place to identify user preferences about the population bases to be used for 2011 Census outputs. While there was a strong preference for usual residence, there were also requests for outputs to be provided on the basis of short term residents, workday and workplace populations, together with out of term populations and possibly those showing where people spent the majority of their time. She went on to show some results from analyses using some of these alternative bases.

Ann Blake (from Beyond 2011) then looked forward to the 2021 Census and even beyond that, identifying three strands of work: on the 2021 online census itself, on the further integration of census, survey and administrative sources (feeding into updates on population estimates and characteristics from 2015), and on the development of new methods that could be assessed against the 2021 Census results. Current planning for the 2021 Census is on the basis of usual residence definition, with further definitions driven by user requirements through topic consultation and feedback from the 2011 outputs. Similarly, work to date on administrative data has also been using the usual residence definition, with requirements being developed in parallel with those for the census.

The afternoon began with a paper by Cédric Duchene-Lacroix (Basel University) on multi-local living arrangements in Switzerland. He gave examples of the salience of issues surrounding the 'usual residence' concept there, including the rise of transnational 'super commuters' and local actions to restrict the number of second homes. His definition of multi-local living included the use of two or more residences by the same dweller(s), the circular mobility of a person between their residences, and alternated phases of presence and absence in each of their residences. He then quoted studies that have shown that 11% of French residents fall within his definition and 28% of the Swiss. Drawing on the results of his own survey work, he demonstrated some of the many complexities, including the fact that some people spent more of their time in an average year at a residence other than the one that they regarded as their most important.

Next, Tony Champion (Newcastle University) described some of the challenges of applying the 'usual residence' definition in the context of rising mobilities and then of interpreting results presented on that basis. Work with Martin Bell (Brisbane) on temporary migration in Australia illustrated the typical fractions of time spent away from home by different groups of people including seasonal migrants, weekenders, weekly commuters, holidaymakers, FIFOs (Fly In/Fly Out workers) and business travellers. These forms of movement could well be linked to the reduction in the propensity of people to change their usual residence noted in the USA – something also found in his UK work with Ian Shuttleworth (Queen's, Belfast) that showed a decrease in 10-year address-changing from 55% to 45% between the 1970s and 2000s.

Mike Coombes (Newcastle University) then shared thoughts on whether usual residence was the best option for the 'home' base for flow datasets as living and working patterns are becoming increasingly complex and varied. He described how flow datasets have two geographies, a 'from' place and a 'to' place. Migration combines home location with previous home place, with the usual residence at census time being the place the migrant goes to, while in commuting datasets the usual residence is the place the commuter goes from. Both datasets have important policy uses, for example in defining Housing Market Areas and Travel to Work Areas. Crucial to the migration datasets is that the 'home' base should be defined in the same way as respondents answer the question about their location one year ago. For data on commuting, issues arise where people have two jobs, engage in teleworking or carry out some or all of their work in trips made from their home.

The final part of the day comprised a discussion session, initiated by short presentations from Mark Fransham (Oxford City Council), Richard Cameron (Greater London Authority), and Ewan Kennedy (Home Office), together with Southwark London Borough (presented by Richard Potter) and Ludi Simpson (Manchester University, but presented by Tony Champion in Ludi's absence due to changing his own usual residence that day!). Among the points raised by these, plus the speakers' panel and the floor, were:

- How far usual residence provided a good measure of demand for services, given that this demand, generated by people, varies according to the time, day, month and season.
- Usual residence is used to allocate resources, planning service demand, comparing areas, but could there be better or different measures?
- People are not just in one place: for some services they may be in one place, for other services they may be in a different place, so people could legitimately be counted twice and thus the information does not need to be constrained to national totals.
- For the national picture, the time series currently available provides a basis for policy, as does the ability to compare the position with other countries.
- How reliable are answers to the Census question, "Including the time you have already spent here, how long do you intend to stay in the United Kingdom?" in providing information on migration?
- Administrative data won't be able to capture people's intentions for the future.
- The Census offers only a snapshot in time, so can additional information be usefully drawn from other sources such as travel and tourism surveys?

- Definitions of usual residence and migration must be considered together and be consistent with each other.
- Are we using suitable definitions of migration: should moving from one street to the next be counted as migration?
- Given the increasing interest in vacant properties, should holiday homes that are let to short-term tenants still be counted as vacant dwellings?
- As we are living more complex lives, how can we capture this between censuses, given that we can't make the latter do everything?
- Usual residence is not just about the amount of time spent in a place: it is also about attachment to the place and the intensity of use.
- One approach to usual residence can be to look at the amount of time spent away from home.
- There is no substitute for the Census, so can we improve the metadata to help its better use?
- No matter how sophisticated is the modelling of the data, users still need to be able to trust it.

A lot of questions, for most of which the meeting did not provide definitive answers! – besides mainly echoing the results of the ONS consultation on population definitions for the 2011 Census that opted for usual residence as the basis for most tables with supplementary tables on the several alternative bases that Claire had described. In any case, however, the day had been designed primarily as a scoping exercise for opening up issues rather than closing them down. With preparations for the 2021 Census getting underway, it is now vital to consider whether user views have altered since the consultations of nearly a decade ago. As this will depend on how useful the 2011 tables on alternative bases are proving, this meeting will have served a useful purpose if it gets users to look more closely at these statistics and come to an informed view on this before final decisions need to be made for 2021.

Copies of the presentations can be found on the BSPS website at:

www.lse.ac.uk/socialPolicy/BSPS/dayMeetings/The-concept-of-usual-residence-has-it-reached-its-sell-by-date.aspx

Myths of migration: the changing British population

As part of its celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the publication of *The Changing Population of Britain* (edited by Heather Joshi, Blackwell, 1989), the BSPS teamed up with the British Academy for an evening public event on UK migration on 17 November 2014.

Three speakers were invited to address the following questions:

- Given that the movement of people shapes our neighbourhoods and communities, what are the realities of these changes, where do the myths of migration end, and where do the realities of population change begin?
- What are the new patterns of internal and trans-national migration?
- Who are the new immigrants, where are they from, and where do they go?
- Do immigrants isolate or integrate?
- Are we flocking to the cities, or escaping to the countryside?

The event was chaired by Francesco Billari, the President of EAPS and a BSPS Council member, who welcomed the full house of attendees and introduced the speakers.

Tony Champion, the current BSPS President, focused on within-UK migration. He set up three 'straw men' (the term that he preferred to 'myths') and managed to demolish two of them. 'Migration' is not synonymous with 'immigration', despite the high salience of the latter in the media and indeed ONS's usage in 2011 Census outputs. Ten times as many residents moved home within the UK in the 12 months leading up to the census as had been living outside the UK a year earlier and have the potential for considerably altering the size and composition of local populations. Secondly, the latest research shows that, while we may be living in an increasingly mobile world, residential mobility in the UK is lower now than 20–30 years ago, with an especially steep fall in shorter-distance moving. The jury is out, however, on his final question as to whether the recent signs of urban resurgence spell the end of net migration from city to countryside.

Most important in UK policy terms is whether a sustained recovery from the 2008–09 recession will lead to the acceleration of the exodus from London that has been experienced in previous cycles. The major changes since the early 1990s recession, including the drop in home-moving rates just mentioned, the altered housing behaviour of younger adults in recent years, and the rising ethnic minority share of city populations, may be combining to produce to a new internal migration regime.

Ludi Simpson, the immediate past-President of BSPS, described the two eras of globalisation, both connecting demographic and economic change. The first, in the 18th and 19th centuries, was associated with emigration from Europe, and the second which we have experienced since the middle of the 20th century, is associated with widening inequalities which make Europe and North America particularly attractive. Within this context, immigration to the UK is not extreme, and may not be amenable to legal attempts to change it. The impact on subnational Britain has been to create a diversity of diversities that continues to change. Movement from city central zones to suburbs and beyond began before significant immigration rather than being caused by it, and continues for all ethnic groups. Analysis of segregation is technically unable to answer questions about the barriers to equal movement, but suggests steady and slow geographical integration of ethnic groups as we currently measure them. A crude projection of ethnic diversity suggests that diversity will increase, but the most diverse local authority of Britain, the London Borough of Newham, is about as diverse as any authority will become in the next twenty years. There will be few areas in which a single group other than White British is the largest group. Often, the next largest group will be what we now call 'Other', a mix of different origins relatively new to Britain. The measurement of ethnicity will have to change in response to the increasingly diverse nature of local diversity.

Norma Cohen, who has just retired as Demography correspondent after 27 years at the Financial Times, challenged perceptions of the relative attractiveness of Britain as the destination of first choice for those seeking to uproot themselves. In fact, migrants tend to choose countries that already are host to a significant community of their own citizens and which bear some similarity in language and culture to their own. While that makes Britain very attractive to migrants from other English-speaking nations, it makes it less so to many others. A quick look at UN migration data suggests that far more migrants – including residents of countries likely to attract the most alarmed headlines – choose destinations other than Britain. For example, migrants from India ranked Britain sixth on the list of most likely destinations, with 760,000 from there making a home here. But that compares with 2.9 million Indians in the UAE, 2.0 million in the USA, and 1.8 million in Saudi Arabia. Pakistanis rank Britain fourth, with 1.3 million and 1.1 million in Saudi Arabia and India, respectively, compared with 460,000 in the UK. And despite fears that Britain would be swamped by an influx from Albania, Romania and Bulgaria, the UK appears far down on the list of choices for residents from these nations. For Albanians, nearby Greece is the first choice with 570,000, Italy second with 450,000, and Britain 7th choice with only 20,000 Albanian-born residents. There are more than 10 times as many Bulgarians in Turkey as in the UK, and as many choose Italy or Greece as choose Britain. There are 10 times as many Romanians living in Italy and 8 times as many in Spain as are living in the UK. In fact, there are more Romanians in Israel than in Britain. Thus, the fear that failure to close the gates to migrants will leave Britain ‘swamped’ with foreigners is greatly overblown.

Predictably most of the ensuing discussion from the floor focused on immigration to Britain. Could Ludi’s projections to 2031 provide ammunition to the UK Independence Party? How can the government resolve the tension between following the public desire to limit immigration and allowing employers to plug labour and skill shortages in finance, elderly care, etc? How is it that the majority population can happily co-exist with ethnic minority neighbours in the same street, but want to see the UK close its doors to new arrivals? It was suggested that people should try hard to suppress their Ids and develop their Superegos, also that public acceptance of immigration would increase if newcomers quickly learnt to speak good English. Some links to internal migration were also made. Why is there a general perception that ‘white flight’ exists when the urban exodus rates are similar across all ethnic groups? Is there a parallel between trying to stop immigration to the country and trying to stop people moving into the countryside? What, if any, is the link between net immigration to the UK and the patterns of within-UK migration, especially in relation to London? To what extent is it population ageing that is slowing down within-UK migration?

Ultimately, the discussion turned on two main points: the need for more research focusing on the processes behind migration and, above all, the need to do better at getting the key messages from research into the public domain. It was felt that public events such as this were a useful way of doing this, but more could and should be done. To help towards this, an audio recording of this event is available on the British Academy website at www.britac.ac.uk/events/2014/MythsofMigration.cfm

Forthcoming Conferences, Meetings and Events

2015

- 4–5 June [Conference of the Federation of Canadian Demographers](#)
Ottawa, Canada
- 15–18 June [International Conference on Demography and Population Studies](#)
Athens, Greece
- 29–30 June [‘Our People, Our Places’
New Zealand’s Population Conference](#)
University of Waikato, Hamilton
- 30 June–3 July [International Conference on Population Geographies](#)
Brisbane, Australia
- 6–8 July [PopFest 2015: 23rd Annual Population Post-graduate Conference](#)
Plymouth University, UK
- 27–30 July [Asian Population Association Conference](#)
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- 27 July–28 August [KOSTAT Summer Seminar on Population](#)
Republic of Korea
- 31 August–2 September [Regional Studies Association Inaugural Australasian Conference](#)
Rethinking the Region & Regionalism in Australasia:
Challenges & Opportunities for the 21st Century
Melbourne, Australia
- 7–9 September [British Society of Population Studies](#)
University of Leeds, UK
- 16–18 September [European Health, Morbidity and Mortality Working Group workshop](#): changing patterns of mortality and morbidity: age-, time-, cause- and cohort-perspectives
Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

2016

- 31 March–2 April [Population Association of America](#)
Washington, DC, USA
- 31 August–3 September [European Population Conference](#)
Mainz, Germany

Future New Zealand

[Massey University](#) and [NZ Herald](#) have published a series of online articles looking at aspects of New Zealand's future, including its changing demography.

In a similar vein, the Royal Society of New Zealand held public discussions in 2014 about the 2013 Census results and New Zealand's changing population. The presentations, panel discussion and audience discussion are now available for viewing online on the [Royal Society of New Zealand website](#).

Other New Zealand Publications, Papers and Resources

Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)
(www.dol.govt.nz/News/recentpublications.asp)

Immigration New Zealand Statistics
(www.immigration.govt.nz/migrant/general/generalinformation/statistics)

Ministry of Education (www.educationcounts.govt.nz)

Ministry of Health (www.health.govt.nz)

Ministry of Social Development (MSD) (www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/work-programmes/social-research/index.html)

Royal Society of New Zealand (www.royalsociety.org.nz)

Asia New Zealand Foundation (www.asianz.org.nz)

Institute of Policy Studies, Victoria University (www.ips.ac.nz)

Centre for Applied Cross-Cultural Research, Victoria University
(www.victoria.ac.nz/cacr)

EEO Trust (www.eeotrust.org.nz/research)

PANZ Officers and Council Members 2014–15

The day-to-day affairs of the Association are conducted by the members of the Council, who come from various parts of New Zealand, and work within a variety of organisations dealing with population issues. Recent councils have comprised individuals working in central government departments, various departments within universities, district health boards, and local and regional councils.

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- Opportunity to contribute and participate in the Association's activities, including a biennial conference (the next in 2015).

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New Zealand Demographic Indicators

Indicator	2012	2013	2014
Estimated resident population at 31 December			
Male	2,163,800 R	2,190,200 R	2,234,200
Female	2,262,000 R	2,285,600 R	2,320,300
Total	4,425,900 R	4,475,800 R	4,554,600
Under 15 years (number)	909,400 R	909,400 R	912,200
Under 15 years (percent)	20.5 R	20.3 R	20.0
15–64 years (number)	2,901,800 R	2,927,500 R	2,980,000
15–64 years (percent)	65.6 R	65.4 R	65.4
15–39 years (number)	1,451,300 R	1,466,500 R	1,506,500
15–39 years (percent)	32.8 R	32.8 R	33.1
40–64 years (number)	1,450,500 R	1,461,100 R	1,473,400
40–64 years (percent)	32.8 R	32.6 R	32.4
65+ years (number)	614,600 R	638,800 R	662,400
65+ years (percent)	13.9 R	14.3 R	14.5
Median age (years)	37.5 R	37.5 R	37.4
Sex ratio (males/100 females)	95.7 R	95.8 R	96.3
Annual growth rate (percent)	0.6 R	1.1 R	1.8
Vital⁽¹⁾ and migration statistics, year ended 31 December			
Live births	61,178	58,717	57,242
Stillbirths	390	334	365
Deaths	30,099	29,568	31,063
Natural increase	31,079	29,149	26,179
Permanent and long-term migration			
Arrivals	85,255	93,965	109,317
Departures	86,420	71,497	58,395
Net migration	-1,165	22,468	50,922
Total passenger movements ⁽²⁾			
Arrivals	4,829,582	5,037,189	5,289,611
Departures	4,840,894	5,009,482	5,237,455
Demographic indices, year ended 31 December⁽¹⁾			
Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 mean population)	13.9 R	13.2 R	12.7
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	2.1 R	2.0 R	1.9
Crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 mean population)	6.8 R	6.6 R	6.9
Infant mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births) ⁽³⁾	4.2 R	4.4 R	5.7
Median age of women having a baby (years) ⁽⁴⁾	30.0	30.0	30.2
Vital statistics, year ended 31 December⁽¹⁾			
Marriages	20,521	19,237	20,125
Divorces	8,785	8,279	8,171
Demographic indices, year ended 31 December⁽¹⁾			
Life expectancy at birth (years of life) ⁽⁵⁾			
Male	..	79.5	..
Female	..	83.2	..
Difference (female minus male)	..	3.7	..
General marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 not-married population aged 16+ years)	12.5 R	11.4 R	11.6
Divorce rate (divorces per 1,000 existing marriages)	9.9 R	9.3 R	9.1
Median age at marriage (years)			
Male	32.3	32.4	32.5
Female	30.2	30.4	30.5
Median age at divorce (years)			
Male	45.7	46.4	46.8
Female	43.2	43.8	44.2

1. All data are based on the resident population concept and refer to events registered in New Zealand during the given period.
2. Includes the short-term (less than 12 months) movement of overseas and New Zealand residents, as well as permanent and long-term migration.
3. In 2014 the Department of Internal Affairs registered a significant number of neonatal deaths that occurred in 2011 and 2012. Therefore the 2014 infant mortality rate is higher, and the 2012 rate lower, than they would have been if these deaths were registered at the time they occurred.
4. Based on live births.
5. Data for 2013 is from complete period life table 2012–14.

Note: Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated total(s).

Symbol: '..' not available

Source: Statistics New Zealand